

# OXFORD OBSERVER

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[NO. 134.]

## THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To a Lady unintentionally offended.

I would not slight thee, Lady fair,  
Or treat thee with neglect;  
I could not wish or even dare  
To show thee disrespect.

'The buoyant spirits which are thine,  
Shall ne'er be damped by me;  
The laurel leaves I'd gladly twine,  
And bind the wreath on thee.

On cheeks which blush with pure delight,  
A tear I would not call,  
From eyes which shine like stars by night,  
And beam delight on all.

The heart where'er contentment dwells,  
Which beats with pleasure's throbs;  
The bosom which with gladness swells,  
Of joy I would not rob.

O Lady, now thy pardon give  
To one who asks the boon;  
To see thee frown and yet to live,  
Is grief I ne'er have known.

O Lady, lay that frown aside,  
And smile again on me;  
No more thy humble suppliant child—  
'Tis all I ask of thee.

CALLIOPE.

## THE REPOSITORY.

[From Ackerman's Forget Me Not, for 1827.]

THE COMET.

[Concluded.]

"And now," added the old man, smiling, but smiling, I thought, somewhat solemnly and sadly, "I must let you into the secret of one of my weaknesses. I have ever had the most implicit belief in the science of astrology. You stare at me incredulously, and I can excuse your incredulity. You, born in England perhaps some forty years ago, can have but few superstitions in common with one whose birth-place is Germany, and whose natal star first shone upon him above three-score years before the time at which he is speaking. Observe that comet," he said, pointing towards the west; "it is a very brilliant one, and this is the last night that it will be visible."

"It is the beautiful comet," I said, "which has shone upon us for the last six months, and which first appeared, I think, in the belt of Orion."

"True, true," replied the baron; "it is the comet which, according to the calculations of astronomers, visits the eyes of the inhabitants of this world once in twenty years, and I can confirm the accuracy as far as relates to three of its visits. You will smile, and think that the eccentricity of my conduct and character is sufficiently accounted for, when I tell you that that comet is my natal planet. On the very day and instant that it became visible, sixty years and six months ago, did I first open my eyes in my father's castle. There is, however, a tradition connected with this comet, which has sometimes made me uneasy. It runs thus:

The comet that's born in the belt of Orion,  
Whose cradle it gilds, gilds the place they shall die on.

However, this is its third return that I have seen and being now as hale and hearty as ever I was, the tradition, if it means any thing to interest me, means that I shall live on to the good old age of fourscore. But to return to my history. I was a fervent believer in astrology, and I thought that if I could meet with a person, either male or female, who was born under the same star, to that person I might safely attach myself, and our destinies must be indissolubly bound together. I had however never met with such a person, and as yet I had never seen my natal star, for on the day on which I entered the university of Halle, I wanted three days of attaining my twentieth year. Those three days seemed the longest and most tedious that I had ever passed; but at length the fateful morning dawned, on the evening of which, a few minutes before the hour of eight (the hour of my birth) I hastened to a secluded place at a short distance from the town, and planting myself there, gazed earnestly and intently on the belt of Orion. I had not gazed long before a peculiar light seemed to issue from it, and at length I saw a beautiful comet, with a long and glittering train, rising in all its celestial pomp and majesty. How shall I describe my feelings at that moment? I felt, as it were, new-born: new ideas, new hopes, new joys, seemed to rush upon me, and I gave vent to my emotions in an exclamation of delight. This exclamation I was astonished to hear repeated as audibly and fervently as it was made, and turning round, I beheld a female within a few paces of me to my right.

"She was tall, and exquisitely formed; her dress denoted extreme poverty, and her eye, which for a moment had been lighted up with enthusiasm, was

downcast, and abashed with a sense of conscious inferiority when it met mine. Still I thought that I had never beheld a face so perfectly beautiful. Her general complexion was exquisitely fair, without approaching to paleness, with a slight tinge of the rose on each cheek, which I could not help thinking that care and tenderness might be able to deepen to a much ruddier hue. Her eyes were black and sparkling, but the long dark lashes which fell over them seemed, I thought, acquainted with tears. Her hair was of the same color with her eyes, and almost of the same brightness. I gazed first upon her and then upon the newly-risen comet, and my bosom seemed bursting with emotions which I could not express, or even understand.

"Sweet girl!" I said, approaching her and taking her hand, "what can have induced you to wander abroad at this late hour?"

"The comet," she said—"the comet!"—pointing to it with enthusiasm.

"It is indeed a beautiful star!" I replied—and as I gazed I felt as if I were the apostle of truth for so saying—"but here," I added, pressing my lip to her white forehead, "is one still more beautiful, but alas! more fragile, and which ought therefore not to be exposed to danger."

"Aye," she said, "but it is the star which I have been waiting to gaze upon for many a long year; it is the star that rules my destiny, my natal star! Twenty years ago, and at this hour, was I brought into the world."

"Scarcely could I believe my ears. I thought that the sounds which I heard could not come from the beautiful lips which I saw moving, but that some lying fiend had whispered them in my ears; I made her repeat them over and over again. I thought of the desire which had so long haunted me, and which now seemed gratified; I thought too, of the beautiful lines of Schiller:

It is a gentle and affectionate thought,  
That in immeasurable heights above us,  
At our first birth this wreath of love was woven,

With sparkling stars for flowers!  
In short, I thought and felt so much that I fell at the fair girl's feet, told her the strange coincidence of our destinies, revealed to her my name and rank, and made her an offer of my hand and heart without further ceremony.

"Alas! sir," she said, permitting, but not returning the caress which I gave her, "I could indeed fancy that fate has intended us to be indissolubly united, but I am poor, friendless, wretched; my mother is old and bedridden; and my father, I fear, follows desperate courses to procure even the slender means on which we subsist."

"But I have wealth, sweet girl!" I exclaimed, "sufficient to remove all these evils, and here is an earnest of it!"—endeavoring to force my purse into her hands.

"Nay, nay," she said, thrusting it back, "keep your gold, lest slander should blacken the fair fame which is all Adeline's dowry."

"Sweet Adeline! beautiful Adeline!" I said, "do not let us part thus. Can you doubt my sincerity? Would you vainly endeavor to interpose a barrier against the decrees of fate? Believe that I love you, and say that you love me in return."

"It is the will of fate," she said, sinking in my arms. "Why should I believe what is written in my heart? Leopold, I love thee."

"Thus did we, who but half an hour previously were ignorant of each other's existence, plight our mutual vows; but each recognised a being long sought and looked for, and each yielded to the overruling influence of the planet which was the common governor of our destiny. I was anxious to celebrate our nuptials immediately, but Adeline put a decided negative upon it.

"What," she said, "were you born under any star, and know not the dark saying which is attached to it?"

"The love that is born at the comet's birth,  
'Trent it not like a thing of earth;  
Breathe it to none but the loved one's ear,  
Lest fate should remove what hope deems so near."

"I will not till the hour and the day  
When that star from the heaven shall pass away."

"I instantly recollected the saying, and acquiesced in the wisdom of not acting adversely to what I believed to be the will of destiny. 'It will then be six long months, sweet Adeline!' I said, 'ere our happiness can be sealed; but I must see thee daily—I cannot else exist.'

"Call upon me at your white cottage," she answered, "at about this hour. My father is then out, indeed, he has been out for some weeks now—but he

is never at home at that hour; and my mother will have retired to rest. Farewell, Leopold von Schwartzman."

"Farewell, dearest Adeline—tell me no more of thy name. I seek not—I wish not—to know it; tell it not to me until the hour when thou art about to exchange it for Schwartzman."

"Our parting was marked, as the partings of lovers usually are, with sighs, and tears, and embraces, protestations of eternal fidelity, and promises of speedily seeing each other again."

"The love thus suddenly lighted up within our bosoms I did not suffer to die away, or to be extinguished. Every evening, at the hour of nine I was at the fair one's cottage door, and I ever found her ready to receive me; nay, at length I used to find the latchet left unfastened for me and I stole up stairs to her chamber unquestioned. I soon discovered that her mind and manners were, at least, equal to her beauty; but the utmost penury and privation were but too visible around her. It was in vain that I offered her the assistance of my purse, and urged her to accept by anticipation that which must very shortly be hers by right. The high minded girl positively refused to avail herself of this offer, and then I could not help, at all hazards, endeavoring to persuade her to consent to our immediate union, as that seemed to me to be the only means of rescuing her from the distressing state of poverty in which I found her."

"Say no more, Leopold," she said, one night, when I had been urging this upon her more strenuously than ever—"say no more, lest I should be weak enough to consent, and so draw down upon our heads the bolts of destiny. And, Leopold, I find thy presence dangerous to me; let me, therefore, I pray thee, see thee no more until the hour which is to make us one. I dread thy entreating eyes, thy persuading tongue; one short month of separation, and then a whole life of constant union. Say that it shall be so for my sake."

"It shall be so—it shall for thy sake," I said. For bitter as was the trial to which she put me, the tone and manner in which she implored my acquiescence were irresistible.

"Then, farewell," she said, "come not near me until that day. Should you attempt to see me earlier, I have a fearful foreboding that something evil will befall us."

"This was the most sorrowful parting which I had yet experienced; but I bore it as manfully as I could. Three, four, five days, did I perform my promise, and never ventured near the residence of Adeline. I shut myself up in my own chamber, where I saw no one but the domestic who brought my meals. I could not support this life any longer, and at last I determined to pay a visit to Adeline."

"Whither would you go, mein Herr?" said the sentinel at the city gate, through which I had to pass.

"I have business of importance to transact about a mile from the city," I answered: "pray do not detain me."

"Nay, mein Herr," replied the sentinel, "I have no authority to detain you; but if you will take the advice of a friend, you will not leave the city to night. Knew you not that the noted bandit Brandt is suspected to be in the neighborhood this evening; and that the council have set a price upon his head; and that the city hands are now engaged in pursuit of him?"

"Be it so," I said, "a man who is skulking about to avoid the city bands is not, methinks, an enemy whom I need greatly fear encountering."

"The sentinel shook his head, but allowed me to pass without further question. Love lent wings to my feet, and already was Adeline's white cottage in sight, when a violent blow on the back of my head with the butt-end of a pistol stretched me on the ground, and a man, whose knee was immediately on my chest, pointed the muzzle at my head.

"Deliver your money," he said, "or you have not a moment to live."

"Ruffian," I said, "let me go. I am a student at Halle, son of the Baron von Schwartzman. Thou dost not for thy head attempt my life."

"That we shall soon see," said the villain coolly; and my days had certainly been numbered, had not three men, springing from a neighboring thicket, suddenly seized the robber, disarmed him, and then proceeded very quietly to bind his hands behind him.

"Have we caught you at last, Mein Herr Brandt," said one of my deliverers. We have been a long time looking out for you. Now we meet to part only once and forever."

"The robber eyed them sullenly, but did not deign a reply, as they

marched him between them towards the town. We soon entered the gate through which I had already passed, and were conducted before the commander of the garrison, who, as Brandt had been placed by proclamation under military law, was the judge appointed to decide upon his case.

"My evidence was given in a very few words, and corroborated as it was by that of the police-men, was, I perceived, fatal to Brandt. I could not help, however, entreating for mercy to the wretched criminal."

"Nay, sir," said the officer, "your entreaty is vain. Even without this last atrocious case to fix his doom we needed only evidence to identify him as Brandt, to have cost him all his lives, were they numerous as the hairs upon his head. Away with him, and hang him instantly upon the ramparts."

"I thank thee, Colonel," said the bandit, "for my death. It is better to die than to witness such sights as have torn my heart daily. It was only to save a wretched wife and daughter from starvation that I resorted to this trade. But fare thee well—Brandt knows how to die."

"The unhappy man was instantly removed; and finding that there was no further occasion for my attendance, I rushed into the streets in a state that bordered upon phrenzy. The idea that I had, however innocently, been the occasion of the death of a man shook every fibre in my frame; and while I was suffering under the influence of these feelings, the sullen roll of the death drums announced that Brandt had ceased to live."

"I went home and hurried to bed, but not to rest. The violence of the blow which I had received from the bandit, as well as the mental agony which I had undergone, threw me into a dangerous fever. For ten days I was in a state of delirium, raving incoherently, and unconscious of every thing around me. At length I arrived at the crisis of my disorder, which proved favorable. The fever left my brain, and the glassy glaze of my eye was exchanged for its usual look of intelligence and meaning. I turned round my head in my bed, and looked towards the window of my chamber. It was evening: the arch of heaven was of one deep azure, and the comet was shining in all its brightness. Its situation in the heavens, which was materially different from that which it occupied when I was last conscious of seeing it, recalled and fixed my wandering recollections of all that was connected with it. I rang the bell violently, and was speedily attended by my valet, who had watched over me during my illness. I interrupted the expressions of delight which the sight of my convalescent state drew from him, by inquiring eagerly what was the day of the month and the hour."

"It is the eighth of August, sir; and the clock of the cathedral has just chimed the hour of seven."

"Heavens!" I exclaimed, starting from my bed, "had this cursed fever detained me one moment longer, the destined moment would have passed away. Assist me to dress, good Ferdinand; I must away instantly."

"Sir," said the man, alarmed, "the doctor would chide."

"Care not for his chiding," I said. "I will secure thee; but an affair of life and death is not more urgent than that on which I am about to go."

"The good curate, Von Wilden, is below," said Ferdinand, "and told me that he must see you; but I dared not disturb you. He was just going away when you rang the bell, and is now waiting to know the result."

"I remembered immediately that I had appointed the curate to meet me at this hour, for the purpose of proceeding to Adeline's cottage and tying the knot between us. I had told him the nature of the duty which I wished him to perform, without, however, disclosing so much as to break through the caution contained in the traditional verses. I lost no time in joining him in the hall, and proceeded to leave the house accompanied by him, with as much celerity as possible, lest the intervention of my medical attendant or some other person should throw difficulty in the way."

"We soon reached the open fields. It was a beautiful star-light evening. The comet was nearly upon the verge of the horizon, and I was fearful of its disappearing before the ceremony of my nuptials could be accomplished. We therefore proceeded rapidly on our walk. An involuntary shudder came over me as I passed the scene of my encounter with the bandit; but just then the white cottage peeped out from the woods which had concealed it, and my heart felt reassured by the near

prospect of unbounded happiness. We approached the door: it was on the latch, which I gently raised, and then proceeded, as usual, up the stairs, followed by the curate. I thought I heard a low moaning sound as we approached the chamber door; but it was a-jar, and we entered. An old woman who seemed scarcely able to crawl about, was at the bedside with a phial in her hand; and stretched upon the couch, with a face on which the finger of death seemed visibly impressed, lay the wasted form of Adeline. "Just heavens!" I exclaimed, "what new misery have ye in store for me?"

"The sound of my voice roused Adeline from her deathlike stupor. She raised her eyes, but closed them again suddenly, on seeing me, exclaiming, 'Tis he, 'tis he!—the fiend!—save me, save me!'—The bitterness of death seemed to invade my heart when I heard this unaccountable exclamation. I gasped for breath, and cold drops of agony rolled from my temples. I ventured to approach the bed. I took her burning hand within my own, and pressed it to my heart. She again lifted her eyes upon me solemnly, and said, 'Know you whom you embrace? Miserable man! has not the universal rumour reached thy ear?'"

"Dearest Adeline," I said, "for the last ten days I have been stretched upon the bed of delirium and insensibility. Rumour however trumpet-tongued to other ears, has been dumb to mine."

"You call me Adeline," she said, "is that all?"

"The hour," I answered, "is at length arrived—I thought it would be a less melancholy one—when thou wert to tell me that other name, ere thou exchangedst it forever."

"Know then," said she, rising up in bed with an unusual effort, in which all her remaining strength seemed to be concentrated, "that my name is Adeline Brandt."

"For an instant she fixed her dark eyes upon my face, which grew cold and pallid as her own; then the film of death came over them, and her head sank back upon her pillow, from which it never rose again."

"Weak and sickly, and stricken, as it were, with a thunderbolt, I know not how I preserved my recollection and reason at that moment. I remember, however, looking from the chamber window, and seeing the comet shining brightly, although just on the verge of the horizon—I turned to the dead face of Adeline, and thought of those ill-omened verses:

The comet that's born in the belt of Orion,  
Whose cradle it gilds, gilds the place they shall die on.

I looked again, and the comet was just departing from the heavens; its fiery train was no longer visible; and in an instant after, the nucleus disappeared."

"I have but little to add in explanation. I learned that, on the evening of our meeting, the unfortunate Brandt, who had carried on his exploits at a distance, knowing that a price was set upon his head, had fled to the house where his wife and daughter lived, and between whom and him no suspicion of any connexion existed, resolving, if he escaped his present danger, to give up his perilous courses; but that he found those two females in such a state of wretchedness and starvation, that he rushed out and committed the act for which he forfeited his life. Had I but asked Adeline her name, this fatal event would not have happened; for I should most assuredly have removed her to another dwelling, and provided in some way for her father's safety; or had not the traditional verses restrained us from mentioning our attachment to any one until the hour of our nuptials, I should have revealed it to the bandit, and so taken away from him every inducement for following his lawless occupation. All news is not long in spreading. Adeline heard of her father's death, and that I was the occasion of it, a few hours after it took place. The same cause which sent her to her death-bed roused her mother from the couch of lethargy and inaction on which she had lain for many years; and I found that she was the wretched old woman whom I had seen attending the last moments of her daughter."

"The remainder of my history has little in it to interest you. I left the university, and retired to my father's castle, where I shut myself up and lived a very reclusive life, until his death, which happened a few years afterwards, obliged me to exert myself in the arrangement of my family affairs. The lapse of years gradually alleviated, although it could not eradicate, my sorrow; but when I found myself approaching my fortieth year, and knew that the comet



would very soon make its re-appearance, I could not bear the idea of looking again upon the fatal planet which had caused me so much uneasiness. I therefore resolved to travel in some country where it would not be visible; and having received a pressing invitation from a friend in England to visit his native land, accompanied by an intimate friend, I did not hesitate to accept his offer. You know something of my adventures there, especially of the consternation which I occasioned by laying down gas-pipes round my friend's house, in consequence of a letter which I had received from him, requesting me to take the trouble to superintend the workmen. Twenty more years have now rolled over my head; the comet has re-appeared, and I can gaze on it with comparative indifference; and as it is just about taking its leave of us, suppose we walk out and enjoy the brightness of its departing glory."

I acceded to the old gentleman's proposal, and lent him the assistance of my arm during our walk. "Xonder fence," said he, "surrounds my friend Berger's garden, in which there is an eminence from which we shall get a better view. The gate is a long way around, but I think you and even I, shall find but little difficulty in leaping this fence—I will indemnify for the trespass—and he had scarcely spoken before he was on the other side of it. I followed him, and we proceeded at a brisk pace towards a beautiful shrubbery, on an elevated spot in the centre of the garden. M. von Schwartzman led the way, but he had scarcely reached the summit before I heard an explosion, and saw him fall upon the ground. I hastened to his assistance, and found him weltering in his blood. I raised him, and supported him in my arms, but he shook his head, saying, "No, no, my friend, it is all in vain—the influence of that malignant star has prevailed over me. I forgot that my friend Berger had lately planted spring-guns in his grounds. But it is Destiny, and not they, which have destroyed me. Farewell—farewell!" On these words his last breath was spent; his eyes, while they remained open, were fixed upon the comet, and the instant they closed, the ill-boding planet sunk beneath the horizon.

**BOLIVAR'S PROCLAMATION.** The following is given as a copy of the Proclamation issued by Bolivar to the Colombians:

**Proclamation.**—Colombians! Five years since I left this capital to march at the head of the Liberating Army from the shores of the Cauca to the silvery heights of Potosi—A nation of Colombians, two sister Republics, have obtained independence under the shadow of your banners—and the world of Columbus has ceased to be Spanish. Such is the result of our absence.

Your misfortunes have called me back to Colombia; I come full of zeal to consecrate myself to the national will, which shall be my code, because it is inflexible. The national voice obliges me to take upon myself the supreme command; I abhor it mortally, since by that I am accused of ambition and an attempt at monarchy. What! Do they think me so mad as to aspire to degrade myself? Do they not know that the destiny of LIBERATOR is more sublime than the throne?

Colombians! I return to submit to the insupportable weight of the magistracy; for in moments of danger, to give it up were cowardice, not moderation; yet count on me only until the law or the people recover their sovereignty. Permit me then to serve you as a plain soldier and a true republican, as a citizen armed in defence of the beautiful trophies of our victories—your rights.

Palace of the Gov't. Bogota, Nov. 23, 1826.

**KENTUCKY JUDICIARY.** The following extract from the late message of Gov. DESHA to the Legislature of Kentucky, cannot fail to afford amusement to the gentlemen of the long robe. The Governor complains of the mode of holding Courts by a single Judge, and then adds:

"It does not seem to be republican or safe, that the life of a citizen, as it is now often the case, should depend on the will or the opinion of one man. I cannot but think that our lives and liberties would be more safe by associating with the gentlemen of legal attainments now on the bench, two plain and honest citizens, who should check by their natural sense of right, the bias of the other lawyer Judge, to decide, rather in obedience to the technicalities of the law and foreign precedent, than the real truth and justice of the case. Precedent is a tyrant and lawyer's slaves. Whether their master command them to do right or wrong they dare not generally question his authority. His word is law, and the Judge is esteemed neither learned nor wise, who disregards his mandates. Two associates for the lawyer Judge, taken from the most intelligent of our farmers and mechanics, would be less disposed to obey this despot, and would often do justice in contempt of his authority."

**AUTHOR OF WAVERLY.** It seems that Sir Walter Scott has declared himself to be the author of the Waverly novels. The editor of the National Gazette says, "We saw yesterday, in Sir Walter Scott's handwriting, unquestionably authentic, his acknowledgment that he is the author of Waverly; and his manuscript refers to the life of Napoleon as his work." The Philadelphia Aurora, referring, we suppose, to the letter above alluded to, says "It was signed 'The Author of Waverly.'" The writer had at first designed subscribing it with his proper name; Walter was written, and erased with a stroke of the pen, but still legible. The letter is on the subject of the Life of Napoleon."

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MAINE, FOR THE POLITICAL YEAR 1827.

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John Davis, Augusta. Walter Edmonds, Barre, &c. Montgomery, &c. Alfred Marshall, China. Josiah Hayden, Clinton and Winslow. David Morrill, Chesterfield, Fayette, &c. John Pitts, Dearborn, &c. Edward Butler, Farmington. John Winslow, Freedom and Albion. George Evans, Gardiner. Alfred Pierce, Green. William H. Page, Hallowell. Thomas W. Bridgman, Leeds. Benjamin White, Monmouth. Francis

Mayhew, New Sharon. Jere Page, Readfield. Samuel Butterfield, Sidney. Elijah Robinson, Vassalborough. Ephraim Woodman, Wilton. Charles Currier, Windsor, Pittston, &c. Sylvanus Cobb, Waterville. Thomas Fillebrown, Winthrop.

**COUNTY OF OXFORD.**

Aaron Parsons, Buckfield. Daniel Bean, Brownfield. John Storer, Carthage. James Osgood, Fryeburg. George W. Chapman, Gilead. Isaac Whittemore, Jr. Hebron. Ezekiel Richardson, Jay. Benj. Bradford, Livermore. Stephen Heald, Lovell. Uriah Holt, Norway. Simeon Cummings, Paris. Calvin Bisbee, Sumner. Joseph Bomey, Turner. Samuel Stevens, Woodstock.

**COUNTY OF SOMERSET.**

George Bixby, Athens. Isaac Farrar, Bloomfield. Levi G. Fletcher, Bingham. Wm. Bryant, Fairfield. Sam'l P. Strickland, New Portland. Drummond Farnsworth, Norridgewock. John F. Weymouth, Pittsfield. David Church, North Salem, Phillips, &c. James Varnum, Starks. James Footman, St. Albans. Samuel Eastman, Strong.

**COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.**

David J. Bent, Bangor. Friend Drake, Dixmont. Thos. Davee, Dover. Reuben Bartlett, Garland. Jona. Kowles, Hampden. Joshua Carpenter, Hallowell. Alden Nickerson, Orrington, Brewer, &c.

JAMES L. CHILD, of Alna, Clerk.

ALBERT G. JEWETT, Assistant Clerk.

The Clergy of Portland officiate in rotation according to Chaplains.

seniority, as

THOMAS BAKER, Messenger.

NATHANIEL MERRILL, Page.

## Maine Legislature.

**IN SENATE.**

**TUESDAY, Jan. 16.**

Petitions of John Copel and others for a repeal of the law respecting Retailers; Wm. D. Williamson and others that the capital stock in Bangor Bank may be reduced—were severally read and committed in concurrence with the House.

Petition of Moses Abbott for a grant of land was read and committed.

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.**

Petitions, of William Rice for a grant of land; Abel Gilson for a conveyance of land; Selectmen of Jefferson; Selectmen of Washington for a Lottery; Samuel March to be set off from Baldwin to Sebago; Peter Holman remonstrating against the petition of John Marble and others; Samuel Jackson that all paupers may be supported by Counties—were severally read and committed in concurrence with the House.

Order of Notice was granted on petition of Joshua Young and others.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 18.**

Leave to bring in Bill was granted to Inhabitants of No. 7.

Order of Notice was granted on petition of Nathaniel Noyes and others.

**IN THE HOUSE.**

**TUESDAY, Jan. 16.**

A committee was appointed to consider what alterations ought to be made in the law respecting Sheriffs and Sheriffs' fees.

Petitions, read and committed.—Inhabitants of Dixfield remonstrating against a division of said town; Selectmen of Jefferson for some legislative provision respecting paupers.

Mr. Adams from the Committee on Finance, reported an Order directing the Committee on Finance to assess a tax of fifty thousand dollars for the support of government the current political year: which order passed.

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.**

Petitions, read and committed.—Inhabitants of the town of Wilton for a division of said town; Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary for an act incorporating a Board of Overseers for said Seminary, &c.; E. Webster; J. Dunn and others of Portland, remonstrating against the passage of a law to license Lottery Ticket Venders; Jedediah Adams and others to be set off from Wilton to Dixfield; Joshua Randall and others remonstrating against the petition of Jedediah Adams and others.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 18.**

The Committee on Lotteries was instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a Lottery to raise money for the support of Primary Schools, to be distributed amongst the towns and plantations in the State in proportion to the last State tax.

Petitions, read and committed.—Oakes Thompson and others and David Warren and others that the town of Hartford may be divided among the adjoining towns, also several remonstrances against the same; Daniel Rose and others for an act to extend the time of paying in the second instalment of the Thomaston Bank; Samuel Chesley and others that they may be allowed to have certain lands for making roads in the same.

**A NOBLE ACT.** We rejoice to find that the Legislature of S. Carolina have appropriated ten thousand dollars of six per cent. stock, (redeemable in 1850,) for the relief of the family of the late Mr. Jefferson. What has become of the Lottery granted by the Legislature of Virginia, and which was to have been drawn in October last? This lottery would have placed Mr. J's daughter in easy circumstances.

[Reel. Ca-

## FOREIGN.

New-York, Jan. 12.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Howard*, Captain Holdredge, which arrived below last evening, has supplied us with Hayre papers to the 6th, and Paris to the 5th ultimo, both inclusive. They contain London dates to the 3d, but announce no events of importance.

Capt. Holdredge informs that he has had very pleasant and mild weather the whole of his passage.

The Hayre market continued dull.

It is stated in the *Etoile*, of the last date, in advices from Constantinople to the 3d of Nov. that the Porte would soon be obliged to accept the proposition made by the British ambassador in favor of the Greeks.

The five great European powers, it is said, have united in demanding of the Porte to put a stop to the horrible warfare carried on in Greece; and threaten in case of refusal, that the ships of war of those powers which have naval stations off the coast of Greece, shall be instructed to prevent the landing of any new armaments in the Morea, and to seize all vessels bearing stores for the supply of the hostile troops already in that country. The Pacha of Egypt will not be permitted to send any more expeditions against the Morea. These are said to be the terms, in substance, dictated to the Porte, which are to be considered definitive, and which were conveyed in the despatches of Mr. Stratford Canning, at Constantinople.

An account from Madrid of Nov. 22d, states that the Portuguese deserters who took refuge in Spain, have been furnished with arms, and re-entered Portugal in two bodies, with the standard of rebellion.—This measure, it was believed, was sanctioned by the Spanish government. The account adds, that Mr. Lamb, the British Minister, had threatened to demand his passports unless a satisfactory explanation of this movement was promptly made.

It was reported at Madrid, at the above date, that the principal European Powers, with the exception of France, has demanded of Spain to adopt an order of things more conformable to her situation.

According to the Russian accounts, the Persian army was retreating from the Russian territory in disorder, and in want of provisions.

A French frigate has been lost at the entrance of Cadiz Bay.

Despatches from Paris, to Sept. 10, have reached England. They announce that the Persian Government was compelled, in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Russians, to take up arms—and that, down to the above period, the Persian troops had not experienced any reverses. The Persian Government solicits the friendly mediation of England between the belligerents.

It is stated, that a French squadron will sail shortly for Algiers, to chastise that Regency for attacks made upon our trading vessels. [Constitutionnel.]

One of the distinguished defenders of Missolonghi, has arrived at Geneva, to arrange for the redemption of his mother and sisters, who were carried to Alexandria and sold. Three of his brothers were killed in defending the place.

Twenty-seven armed vessels are reported to be fitting out at Brest at this moment. These forces are said to be destined to protect French commerce, and cause the flag of France to be respected in all seas. [Constitutionnel.]

The Courier Francais says—"It seems certain that the French government has formed the determination of sending a squadron to Rio Janeiro, to claim the French trading vessels recently captured at the mouth of the river Plate, by the Brazilian fleet."

The Phare du Havre contains the following article—"Dr. Francia's abdication of the Dictatorship of Paraguay has given rise to commotions in the western parts of that State. Most of the Authorities have refused to make oath to the successor chosen by the Doctor. To the latter numerous petitions have been addressed, urging him to resume the reins of the government; but all these efforts have been vain."

We have, for some time past, said that Russia had designs on our East India territories, and that she would endeavor to share that part of the world with us; or, in fact, to dispossess us of our Eastern Empire altogether. Finding her progress through Turkey stopped, on account, perhaps, of the plague; or, by possibility, both Austria and France, as well as England, may have protested against her proceedings in that quarter, she may have thought it prudent to turn her sole attention to Persia, as the better highway. Whether England will be able to avert the meditated blow is, we think, problematical. Negotiation is solicited through our medium by the Persians; but negotiation, we are afraid, will have but little weight. The Duke of Wellington, with fifty thousand British troops, would be the best negotiator. But then would come the question of expense, and, after that, another question—shall the debt be endangered? Now Russia knows the position in which we are placed, both with regard to the expense of a war, as well as with respect to the de-

ger our debt would be in, previous to other war should ensue. If it was not for the debt, which takes two-thirds of our revenue, we might easily meet the Persian war, and instead of sending a diplomatist to Russia, we might send the Duke of Wellington, with 60,000 men, to Persia itself. [London Herald.]

New-York, Jan. 13.

### VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Florida*, Captain Tickham, in the remarkable short passage of 25 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of the London Times, New Times, Traveller, Courier, Ledger, and Sun, to the 14th December, inclusive. Also, Liverpool Papers and Price Currents to the 16th.

One of the most important pieces of intelligence which we have received from England for many years past is the account of the breaking out of a War between Portugal and Spain. The facts and circumstances attending this new aspect of affairs are of the deepest magnitude. In entering upon this subject we shall endeavor to present to our readers the spirit and substance of the numerous letters and newspapers which our European correspondents send us with so much regularity and attention. In this new condition of things in Europe, our readers will perceive the value of such means of intelligence. The Message of the King will be given below. This message was unanimously responded to by both Houses of Parliament—the opposition as well as the ministerial benches all uniting in the same feeling of indignation against the conduct of Spain, and by implicating the secret behaviour of France. The following letter from a valued correspondent of ours, dated at London, 11th December, shows the effect this news produced in that capital:—

"DEAR SIR—I have just time to write you. A third edition of the Courier which I forward, contains a declaration of war against Spain; the result of which will be an inquiry into the measures taken by the Spanish Government to arm the Royalists; but it is generally believed that France has paid, armed and clothed the troops that are now invading Portugal, as a month since they had neither pay or any thing else from the Spanish Government.—Advocate.

[From the British Traveller, Dec. 12.]

Message from the King—War with Spain.

Mr. Secretary Canning rose and said that he had to present a Message from the King.

The Message was then brought up and read by the Speaker. It was in these words:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming in virtue of the ancient obligations of Alliance and Amity between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past in conjunction with his Majesty's Ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression, and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor allow to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory any aggression against Portugal; but his Majesty has learned, with deep concern, that notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities, by Portuguese regiments, which have deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly and solemnly engaged to disarm and to disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Commons with the full and entire confidence that his faithful Commons will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of Treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of the Kingdom of Portugal, the oldest Ally of Great Britain.

G. R."

**BRITISH EXPEDITION.** The following is given as the force at present under orders for Portugal:

Lieutenant General Sir H. Clinton, to command.

The Cavalry to be commanded by Colonel Wyndham, 10th Hussars—12th Lancers.

Three Brigades—Sir H. Bouverie, Sir Thomas T. Arbuthnot, and Sir E. Blakeney.

Six companies of the Grenadier Guards.—Six do. of the 4th regiment of Foot. Six do. 1st battalion, 60th regiment of Foot. Six do. of the 63d regiment of Foot. Six do. of the 23d regiment of Foot, from Gibraltar, and six do. of the 64th regiment of Foot, from do. 15th regiment of Foot, and 75th do. from Ireland.—Four Companies of Royal Artillery. A detachment of Engineers and two Companies of Sappers and Miners. One Company of the Royal Staff Corps.

It is reported that Government will employ steam vessels to hasten the conveyance of the troops to Portugal. The

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346. 17.



# Annual Report OF THE WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON; FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30th, 1826.

To the Legislature of the State of Maine:

The law providing for the government of the State Prison having made it the duty of the Warden thereof, to exhibit to the Legislature a statement of the accounts and concerns of the prison, I herewith respectfully transmit, an annual report of the number of the convicts who have been received and discharged during the last year, the number remaining on the first day of December, 1826, their crimes, and employments, with a view of the expenses and income for the year 1826, with an account of the same as examined and certified by the Inspectors of the Prison, with a list of the names, ages, crimes, punishments, &c. of the convicts.

The great diversity of opinion which exists on the subject of the management of penitentiaries, renders it desirable that legislators shall avail themselves of all facts arising from experience on that subject; and the propriety of their being informed of the execution of the sentences passed on criminals pursuant to the laws of the State, will, I trust, be an excuse for troubling the legislature with the following remarks:

The experience of other States having fully proved that congregating large numbers of convicts together, and permitting them to have unrestrained intercourse by night, was not calculated to reform them; but rather tended to harden them in villainy, and perfect them in wickedness. The Prison of this State was therefore, so constructed as to avoid intercourse by night among the convicts by confining them at night in separate cells. As long as the number of convicts rendered this mode of confinement practicable, it was adhered to; and as far as this short experiment could determine, it was with manifest advantage. Since the number of convicts has so increased as to render it impracticable to confine the convicts in separate cells, it has been difficult to enforce proper discipline, and prevent improper intercourse among the convicts.

The average number of convicts in the State Prison during the last year was eighty; the largest number there confined, at any one time, was ninety-three. The number of cells is fifty. During part of the time it was necessary to appropriate all the cells in the west wing, twenty-three in number, for the confinement of convicts sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment. Thus a departure from the plan of confinement, and discipline, originally intended to have been pursued, was unavoidable.

The officers of the Prison have uniformly endeavored not to confine the most hardened and adroit villains with the young convicts, and those who appeared to be less experienced in the arts of wickedness. Yet the evils of this intercourse are very great and detrimental to the discipline of the Prison, and the reformation of the convicts.

Solitary imprisonment has been strongly recommended by many as a punishment well calculated to reform criminals, and to deter them, and others, from the commission of crimes. The great diversity of characters, as respects habits, and temperaments, of body and mind, renders solitary imprisonment a very unequal punishment. Some persons will endure solitary confinement without appearing to be much debilitated, either in body or mind, while others sink under much less, and if the punishment was unremittingly continued, would die or become incurably insane. However, persons of strong minds, who suffer in what they deem a righteous cause, may be able to endure solitary confinement, and retain their bodily and mental vigor; yet it is not to be expected, that criminals, with minds discouraged by conviction and disgrace, with bodies enfeebled by previous confinement, and often by intemperance, or disease, will be able to sustain, with unimpaired bodies, and minds, the accumulated horrors of guilt and solitude. Solitary imprisonment strictly enforced is a severe punishment. Those persons who shudder at the cruelty of inflicting stripes, as a punishment, but can contemplate on the case of a fellow being suffering a long period of solitary imprisonment without emotion, must be grossly ignorant of the mental and bodily suffering inflicted by a long confinement in solitude. Solitary imprisonment is not only a very unequal punishment, but in most cases, where it is continued for a long period, it is very severe, and often a very cruel punishment. The punishment usually inflicted in civilized society for crimes not punished capitally, are merciful in comparison with six or eight months' unremitting solitary confinement. Where a discretion is allowed to be exercised by the person appointed to superintend the infliction of solitary imprisonment, it is not to be expected that all those who have the charge of convicts can have the knowledge, and will pay all the attention necessary to determine what different individuals can suffer, consistent with the preservation of their healths, or even lives.

As far as the experience in our State Prison proves any thing respecting the efficacy of solitary imprisonment in preventing crimes, by reforming con-

victs, it will induce us to believe that it is not more effectual, than confinement to hard labor. Seven of the convicts now in the State Prison, are committed a second time, for crimes perpetrated after having been discharged from this Prison; three of these had been punished by solitary imprisonment without labor, and the others by solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor.

Many of the convicts who are discharged from prison after having suffered long periods of solitary confinement are destitute of comfortable clothes, and without friends. Being known as convicts, they are despised and avoided. If they can find employment and are disposed to labor, they are rendered incapable of performing it by the weak state of their bodies and minds. Disheartened and discouraged, with minds soured by long solitary confinement, and finding themselves avoided as infections by the better part of community, they are driven to associate with bad company, and being liable, from the enfeebled state of their minds to be led astray by temptation, they become desperate, and regardless of consequences, and are driven by what they deem necessity, to the commission of crimes.

The Keeper of the Auburn State Prison, in the State of New-York, very justly observes, "That a degree of mental distress and anguish may be necessary to humble and reform an offender; but carry it too far and he will become a savage in his temper and feelings, or he will sink in despair. There is no doubt that uninterrupted solitude tends to sour the feelings, destroy the affections, harden the heart, and induce men to cultivate a spirit of revenge, or drive them to despair."

If solitary imprisonment is found not to be more efficacious in preventing the commission of crimes than confinement to hard labor, the interest of the State requires that it shall not be inflicted to the extent it has been in this State. Of fifty-eight convicts received into the State Prison during the last year, thirteen were sentenced to be punished by solitary imprisonment alone. Many of those who are sentenced to be confined to hard labor, have also to endure a large proportion of solitary confinement. One is sentenced to suffer eight months, others five and six months of solitary imprisonment. About one third of the convicts who have been discharged from the State Prison were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment only, or to such long periods in proportion to their confinement to hard labor as to render the labor wholly unproductive. Some who were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, were condemned to suffer an equal term of each.

Many of the convicts sent to the State Prison were at the time of their arrival there, afflicted with diseases, and some with incurable diseases. Where such were sentenced for short periods, the Prison, instead of a place of punishment to them, has been an hospital, where they have been maintained, and cured, where the cases were curable, at the public expense. Thus nearly one half of the convicts who have been discharged from the State Prison, since it went into operation, have been an expense to the State, without any income whatever. So long as this shall continue to be the case, it cannot be reasonably expected, that the income arising from the labor of the convicts shall defray the expenses of the Prison.

Long periods of solitary imprisonment inflicted on convicts sentenced to be confined to hard labor is in my opinion worse than useless, as a means of reformation; and is very expensive to the State. By debilitating the body and mind, it renders the convicts both indisciplined, and unable to perform profitable labor. They will therefore be maintained for a considerable part of their term of imprisonment as invalids, at an increased expense, for medicine and hospital care.

The only State Prisons in the United States in which the labor of the convicts have at any time more than defrayed the annual expenses of the same, are those of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and there the convicts are usually sentenced to suffer three or four days solitary imprisonment, and very seldom more than ten days.

I would not wish to be understood to express an opinion that solitary imprisonment ought not in any case to be inflicted. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that it is a proper punishment for Prison discipline in many cases; but for that purpose short periods only will be necessary, seldom if ever to exceed ten days. In the cases of juvenile offenders it may also be very useful and proper, in periods of twenty, or thirty days, but never to exceed sixty days. If repentance and amendment is not effected by thirty days of strict solitary confinement, it can rarely be expected to be obtained by a longer period of solitary imprisonment. It is also worthy of consideration, whether this might not be inflicted in the County Prisons. If in the punishment of criminals the interest of the State and the morals of the convicts are to be regarded, the subject of solitary imprisonment deserves the serious consideration of the Legislature. The interest of the State requires that the best plan for reforming the convicts shall be adopted with as

little expense as practicable. To obtain this end, the employment of the convicts at hard labor in the day time, and preventing as far as practicable all unnecessary intercourse between them, and confining them in separate cells at night, is the best method that can be adopted. For this purpose, and the enforcement of proper discipline in the Prison, and the preservation of the health, and the improvement of the morals of the convicts, an enlargement of the Prison is absolutely necessary. The construction of this Prison having answered the purpose of security as well as was expected, and having proved as healthy as any Prison whatever, (none of the convicts committed to it having died of disease,) it may be thought the cheapest mode of enlarging the Prison, to add as many cells, by extending the west wing, as may be thought necessary.

It is important for the interest of the State that the most productive employment of the convicts shall be adopted. The fewer branches of business followed in a Prison, the better can the convicts be overseen, and the more productive will be their labor. The principal occupation of the convicts has been quarrying lime rock, and this has been the most productive labor. The increased number of convicts, and the limited market for the lime rock, has made it necessary to resort to other occupations for the employment of the convicts. A part of them have been employed in hammering granite, on a limited scale, others at shoemaking, blacksmithing, &c.—In some State Prisons the hammering of granite has been the most profitable business pursued. To employ the convicts in our State Prison to advantage, it will be absolutely necessary that a suitable shop and wharf shall be erected, and the yard so enlarged, as to avoid the land transportation of so heavy an article as granite.

When the site for the Prison was purchased, the land to the navigable water of the river was included, with the expectation that it would be wanted for the erection of a wharf, and shop, for the manufacturing of granite, and depositing a part of the lime rock. If the prison yard shall be extended to the river, and a suitable wharf and shop there erected, the facilities in this shop of procuring the rough granite, and shipping it when hammered, will be equal to that, in any other prison, now erected in the United States; and there is a fair prospect that the business will be productive. Should the yard be extended to the river, a part of the lime rock quarried, might be delivered on the wharf, and the value thereof, thereby increased.

It may be thought worthy the consideration of the legislature, whether it is expedient to send convicts of minor offences to the State Prison, for short periods of confinement to hard labor. The labor of such convicts is unproductive and the probability of reformation at least doubtful. The reformation of criminals, depends, very much, on their being inured, for a considerable length of time, to habits of temperance, and industry, and this continued until they have acquired new modes of acting and thinking; and those associations of evil company, which in many cases, had led them to the commission of crimes, shall be broken up, and dispersed; and the convicts shall have acquired trades, and habits of industry, that will enable them to obtain a living by honest industry. It is probable that too much has been expected from the penitentiary system. If a part only of the tenets of our State Prison are reformed, and made better citizens, it is as much as can be reasonably expected. That, old notorious, and hardened villains will be reformed is very rarely to be expected; but if they can be made to support themselves by their labor, and kept, for a considerable length of time, from preying on society, and are made an example and terror to evil doers; humanity, and the best interests of society require, that capital punishments shall not be increased.

Should it be deemed necessary that female convicts shall continue to be sent to the State Prison, it will be very desirable, that a separate establishment shall be provided for them. Perhaps economy would require that it should be under the same government and general superintendence as the Prison for males. Yet the convicts ought to be kept entirely separate and distinct, and the females overseen and watched by one or more female overseers. In this way they might be much better governed, and their labor would be more productive. A building suitable for the confinement and employment of female convicts might be erected on the land belonging to the State Prison, and be under the watch and control of the officers of the present Prison, without any additional expense of guarding and watching, except the employment of one or more female overseers, as the number of convicts might require.

Most of the crimes of the tenants of our State Prison, are in a great degree owing to the intemperance, or ignorance of the convicts. The former can in any degree be cured, only, by long abstinence, and long continued habits of temperance and industry. The one hundred dollars appropriated by law for procuring the performance of divine

worship, has been paid to two clergymen of different denominations, appointed by the Governor and Council, and they have very punctually officiated alternately at the Prison on the Sabbath. These gentlemen have charge of congregations, and it is not reasonable to expect them to do more, in instructing the convicts, than they hitherto have done, and in the present crowded state of the Prison, perhaps more, would be nearly impracticable. It is very desirable that some further means for the moral and literary instruction of the convicts shall be adopted, so that they may leave the Prison better prepared and instructed to become useful citizens than they were when they entered. At the Auburn State Prison, a Sabbath school was opened last spring for the instruction of a class of convicts under twenty-five years of age. The keeper of that Prison observes, "The privilege presented these convicts on the opening of the school, was embraced with the greatest avidity and apparent thankfulness. Their conduct has been uniformly good, and their industry and application unremitting, and it is very gratifying to be able to state, that their progress has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; nor is this all, an influence of a very salutary nature and tendency has been exerted on the minds of many of the members of this school, an influence which it is hoped will be felt through the whole course of their future lives."

The present crowded state of our Prison, and the want of suitable buildings, renders it extremely difficult to impart any literary instruction to the convicts. Should a building be erected as recommended in a late report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, to serve as a dining-hall and place for the performance of divine worship, it might also be appropriated on the Sabbath for the instruction of such of the convicts as might be thought proper subjects for such a school, and whose behaviour might entitle them to the privilege.

DANIEL ROSE,  
Warden of the State Prison of Maine.  
Dated Jan. 9th, 1827.

| LIST OF PRIZES.  |      |      |     |      |     |
|--|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| SOLD at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, in the 9th Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery. |      |      |     |      |     |
| No.  | Pr.  | No.  | Pr. | No.  | Pr. |
| 4762   | 3000 | 4687 | 200 | 2642 | 100 |
| 1099   | 20   | 3299 | 20  | 6199 | 20  |
| 2370   | 10   | 2376 | 10  | 4170 | 10  |
| 6470   | 10   | 6476 | 10  |      |     |

And several of four dollars  
Persons who feel disposed to try their fortunes in the 10th Class, (the Scheme the same as the 9th,) are now requested to make immediate application. This Class will draw on the 10th of February, and NOW is the time to buy BLANKS or PRIZES.

\*Prizes tickets signed by any Vendors in Portland, Hallowell or Augusta, taken in payment for tickets, and cash paid for all prizes sold at this Office on demand.

Prices—Wholes \$4; Quarters \$1; Lights \$0 cents.  
Norway, Jan. 17.

## FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Homestead FARM of the late Elijah Bates, situated in Paris, containing about 160 acres of Land, consisting of due proportions of Woodland, Mowing, Pasturing, Orchard, and Tillage; has a convenient one story House, a good sized Barn, out buildings, &c. Said Farm is well Watered, well Fenced with Stone Wall, and in other respects, in a good state of repair, and cuts from 25 to 30 tons Hay annually.

Also—100 acre Lot, with some improvements, adjoining said Farm, will be sold with, or without the Farm, as may suit the purchaser.—Persons desirous of purchasing valuable Real Estate, would do well to examine. Any further information may be had by calling on the subscriber.

Unless the above be sold at private sale, it will be sold at Auction on the premises, on Wednesday the 14th of February next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. At the same time and place, will be sold at Auction, the following articles of Personal Property, belonging to the estate:

500 bushels POTATOES;  
A quantity of CORN and GRAIN;  
Several tons HAY;  
And sundry other Articles.

Terms of Sale—Liberal, and will be made known at the time and place of Sale.  
ASAPH KITTREDGE, Adm'r.  
Paris, Dec. 7, 1826.

All persons indebted to the above Estate, whose terms of credit has expired, are requested to settle the same previous to that time.  
Id 123

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

OXFORD, ss.  
PURSUANT to Warrants from HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. Treasurer of the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine, to me directed, against the following Townships of unimproved Lands in the County of Oxford, for the following County Tax for the years of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four and twenty-five, viz:—  
Township No. 2, Letter A. for 1824, 6 05  
do. do. for 1825, 7 00  
do. No. 2, 2 Range, for 1825, 6 14  
do. No. 4, 3 Range, for 1825, 5 60

I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of the Townships of Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Paris, on SATURDAY the Tenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Sheriff of Oxford County.  
Hebron, Dec. 16, A. D. 1826. 6w \*129

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS MY wife, my wife, has left with me: I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.  
DAVID DUTTON.  
Sunder, Jan. 10, 1827. \*123

## NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

B. WALES,  
HAS established himself in business in this town, and has taken the store next to that occupied by MANS HARRIS, Esq. Middle-street, where he has just received an entire new and extensive Stock of

## GOODS,

comprising a lively and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints & Dye-Stuffs, among which may be found the following articles:—

## Drugs, Medicine, &c.

Gum Olibum; Tart Emetic; Calomel; Castor; Columbo; Cantharides; Peruvian Bark; Antimony; Oil Peppermint; Oil Cloves, and all other Oils generally inquired for; Musk; Blc. Pill; Gum Galbanum; Glauber; Rochelle, Epsom and Soda Salts; Flake Manna; Gum Arabic; Phos Iron; Gamboge; Myrrh; Aloes; Rhubarb; Pica; Pink Root; Crem Tartar; Sulphur; Red and White Precipitate; Quicksilver; Guaiacum; Valerian; Wormseed; Opodeldoo; British Oil; Prusic Acid; Sperm Ceti; Camphor; Magnesia; Chamomile Flowers; Croton Oil; Cold Pressed Castor Oil, by the gallon or bottle; Gentian; Angelica Root; Oatmeal; Pearlash; Salsaritis; Arrow Root; Sage; Salop; Pearl Barley; and numerous other articles, which, together with a long catalogue of

## PATENT MEDICINES,

renders the assortment very full and complete.—Also, Surgeons' Instruments, such as Pocket Cases; Teeth Instruments; Lancets; Catheters; Amputating and Dissecting Cases; Bougies; Trusses; Stomach Tubes, &c. &c.

## Paints, Oils, &c.

Dry and Ground White Lead; Red Lead; French Yellow; Black Lead; Stone Yellow; Rose Pink; Chrome Yellow; Umber; Ivory Black; Lamp Black; Vermilion; Glue; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Purple Brown; Verdigris; French Green; Paris White; Whiting; Litharge; Pumice Stone; Rotten Stone; Drop Lake; Flake White; Blue Smalts; Prussian Blue; Blue, Purple and White Frostings; Sand Paper; Paint Knives; Paint Brushes; C. H. Pencils; White Wash Brushes; Orange Red; India Red; Distilled Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Spirits Turpentine; Copal, Japan, and Bright Varnish; Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Ground; Gum Copal; Gum Shellack; Sugar of Lead; White Vitriol; Emery; Rosin; Dutch Pink; White and Red Chalk, &c.

## Dye Stuffs, &c.

Logwood; Redwood; Fustic; Nicaragua; Camwood; Alum; Coppers; Indigo; Blue Vitriol; Madder; Wood; Cudbear; Oil Vitriol; Aqua Fortis; Muriatic Acid; Red Tartar; Nutgalls; Verdigris; Clothiers' Jacks; Screws; Cotton and Wool Cards; Iron Mortars.

Ground Logwood, }  
" Fustic, } Selected for retailing.  
" Redwood, }  
" Nicaragua, }  
" Camwood, }  
Otter; Rocoe; Tenet Hooks, &c.

ALSO—Salt-petre; Roll Brimstone; Stone Jugs; Stone Pots; Sponge; Gum Shellack and Ipts Vine, for Hatters' use; Sweet Oil; LAMP OIL; Pepper; Pepper Sauce; SPICES of various kinds; Macaboy, Scotch, Aromatic, and Cephalic SNUFF; Tamarinds; Refined and Crude BORAX; Coach Varnish; Junk Bottles for the Hammer; Bottle Corks; Lamps; Card Tacks; Boston and Chelmsford WINDOW GLASS, of first and second qualities, and of various sizes.—B. W. being appointed Agent for the New-England Crown Glass Company, will sell their Glass at the lowest factory prices, and orders to any amount and for any size of Glass, will be executed at short notice. Glass constantly at retail.

Physicians, Clothiers, Hatters, Traders, and all others in want of any of the above articles, will find them of a genuine quality, and at fair prices for cash or credit.

Cash given for Deeswax, Mustard Seed, and Flax Seed.  
Portland, Dec. 26. 3m 130

## Post-Office Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway, that he has removed the Post-Office to the building occupied as the Oxford Bookstore, and appointed ASA HARTON, Esq. Assistant Post Master, who will have charge of the Office. He also requests all such as are indebted to him for postage, to call immediately and pay the same.  
WILLIAM REED, P. M.  
Norway, Jan. 8, 1827.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Norway, Oxford County, Maine, January 1st, 1827.

BUCK Peter—Bradbury Joseph—Caldwell John, 2—Dolley Joseph—Gamble David—Gammon Charles—Gamble Hamlin David—Hurd Frederic R.—Herring Benjamin—Lombard Paul, 2—Lord Samuel—Millet Samuel—McAllister John—Perry John—Surrestant Benjamin B.—Selection of Norway—Tubbs Angier—Webber Abel, 3—Whitman Ebenezer.

Persons calling for the above letters will please mention that they are advertised.  
WILLIAM REED, Post Master.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Paris, Oxford Co. State of Maine, on the 1st of January, 1827.

BOLSTER Isaac—Blake Stephen—Chipman Simon—Dow Beniah, Woodstock—Dewing John—Knight Nathaniel—Myrick Bezael—Pond Daniel, 2—Pike Hezekiah—Partridge Elias—Pratt Martin—Rawson Lyman—Rogers Edmund—Robinson Joel—Major—Russell Nathaniel—Shillitt Alva—Stowell Lewis B.—Sims Mary—Stevens Sarah—Smith Antipas.

RUSSELL HUBBARD, Post Master.

## The Observer

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VOL. I

THE

[From THE BARBER OF NORWAY]

One night of comparing to good ed the chint students, the brisly, and man made h to be about ure he did n This was a paunch whi to a burgom and in fruth equal token in eloquent freedom fro sonage had

bat, a brown clothes, wi knees. His as black as p at each side hat. His bushy; and at least four

The salut tering the sa ber, was mo than politer roughly asid dle of the roq wise into tling aloud.

"Can you first address "Sir?" sa of surprise, countered th "I say, c ed out the ness.

The Barb die-shanked up in years, extraordinary had, howev himself—bei ker to the p stand famel own house. Better of a spit of him him; and he visitor with resolution.

"You ask said he, ceas strapping a engaged. "ever wore a son why you shave than c venturers, y bristles like animal."

"Well, th me?" retu himself upo carelessly to his short plu go. "Com am ready fo loosed his n grasped and with both h peculiar satis Barber was f ish such free spectacles up ny nose, pro chin in a sarcayed the str but favorable

"I said, si man but "But wha by the gravi round upon i "But it is you." And razor as befo ther notice of seemed asto lie, in fact, ears, and gaz look of curio riosity, how ger; and thi portentous h an increased face. His c and disti till they acq tunity and p pumpkin.

"Not sha emptying his of the volum in them. T ricane of wa Barber tremb he heard it; "Not sha before.

"Not sha the man a thi and starting perfectly reg